

## BRITISH CLOSING IN UPON CAMBRAI

(Continued from First Page.)

claimed repulse of allied attacks on the Ailette and the Ailette in the early morning. It also announced defeat of a French attack northeast of Verdun, and declared there was only "moderate" fighting activity between Lorraine heights and the Moselle (where the Americans won their great St. Mihiel victory).

## LIBERTY MOTORS WIN VICTORIES

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 14 (delayed).—German aviators fighting above the scene of America's offensive were heavily re-enforced during the night. There were many combats this morning between allied planes and German Fokkers. The machines went out in big squadrons, being aided greatly by clear weather.

It was reported that eight German machines were shot down this morning by our aviators, but this news has not been officially confirmed yet.

Two of the American planes that were credited with winning victories were equipped with the new "Liberty Motors."

## GEN. DEGOUTTE LAUDS YANKS

PARIS, Sept. 15.—"I am proud to have commanded such troops," is the glowing tribute contained in an army order just issued by General Degoutte, referring to the Americans who formed a part of the French army that wrested Belleau wood (since renamed Marine Corps wood) and Vaux from the Germans.

"In twenty days of incessant fighting," General Degoutte's order reads, "they advanced more than twenty-five miles."

"Such names as Torgny, Serpy, Serpines and Vesle will cast a glorious luster on the military history of the United States."

"Youthful divisions, in their baptism of fire, conducted themselves in a manner worthy of their warlike traditions and like regulars, displaying the greatest eagerness to smash the boches."

## U. S. TROOPS TRAIN ON ITALIAN SOIL

American troops in considerable numbers are training on the Italian front, according to Rome advices today. The Americans are declared to be undergoing all preliminary maneuvers of trench and open warfare in preparation for actual service.

It is the opinion here that the troops referred to are contingents sent to Italy by General Pershing to re-enforce the American units transferred to Italy from France in July.

## BRITISH DESTROY THREE FOE AEROS

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Destruction of three German airplanes has been reported by Field Marshal Haig.

"Friday the weather was bad," the report said. "One hostile machine was brought down and two were driven down. At night two hostiles were brought down. Ten tons of bombs were dropped on enemy objectives during the day and night."

## FLYERS DROP BOMBS ON GERMAN TOWNS

LONDON, Sept. 15.—An independent air force on Friday, in conjunction with the American attack, dropped nearly a ton of bombs on railways at Metz, Arnaville and Sablon, it is announced.

## PREMIER PRAISES YANKS FOR DRIVE

MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 15.—Premier Lloyd George has telegraphed congratulations to General Pershing on the victory of the Americans in the St. Mihiel salient.

"The enemy has made many mistakes in this war, but none greater than when he underrated the valor and determination and intrepid spirit of the brave soldiers from the great democracy of the United States," Lloyd George said. "Now that he has tested the mettle of the American armies, the enemy knows what is in store. The news came to me in my sick bed. It was infinitely better and more palatable than any physic."

## MIHIEL SUCCESS WON IN 12 HOURS

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Paris newspapers hail the St. Mihiel battle as one of the most clean-cut and best executions of the war.

St. Mihiel, military writer of the Echo de Paris, declared the operation was virtually executed in twelve hours, which is sensational speed. He hints that the St. Mihiel drive was only the first phase of a big offensive which is contemplated, but Bidou, in the Journal, believes that wiping out the salient ends the operation, owing to the menace of the guns of Metz.

Prisoners have now reached 20,000. This includes 5,529 Austro-Hungarians.

At some places the Americans advanced to a depth of more than fourteen miles.

## YANKS HURL FOE BACK NEAR METZ

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They are retreating toward Amanvillers and also from Harsville toward Conflans. Conflans is less than four miles from Metz.

American "exploitation" patrols are infiltrating in the district north of Bois le Chateau and in the sectors of Bois Dampvilloux, Bois de Bonzeux, Le Vonceherew Forest, and Le Pretre wood. The number of prisoners is constantly increasing.

It was unofficially reported yesterday morning that the number of German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners in the hands of the Americans had reached 20,000 and that seventy villages and 210 square miles of territory had been taken from the Germans.

The Americans captured many field guns and heavy cannon from the Germans as well as giant mortars and hundreds of machine guns. Also the booty included railway trains, ammunition trains, and vast amounts of other materials and supplies.

The Americans employed cavalry as well as infantry and tanks in "mopping up" operations.

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## REAVIS SAYS WAR WILL END IN 1919

By next spring America will have 2,000,000 men in the allied lines south of Verdun, where they can overlook the Rhine valley and Black Forest of Germany, Congressman Reavis of Nevada, who has just returned from France, said in the House yesterday.

"And unless the Germans considerably strengthen their lines, the Americans are going through," Reavis said. "If the Germans take men from the north, the allies are going through there."

"Some place during the next summer the German lines will be broken," Reavis repeated previous statements that the American airplane service is inadequate.

"If investigation shows any corruption—and I don't believe it will," Reavis continued, "I, for one, will never be satisfied with sending the offender to jail, for he is responsible for the death of American soldiers, the finest in the world."

General Pershing, Reavis said, made one outstanding request to him, and that was for more chaplains.

"He wants to install in every man the spirit that he is a crusader fighting for the democracy of the world," Reavis said. "He wants every soldier to come back a better man morally and physically than when he went away."

Reavis drew an ovation unsurpassed at this session of Congress, members from both sides standing and cheering for several minutes as he took his seat.

## ST. MIHIEL PEOPLE KISS YANK SOLDIER

By HENRY G. WALLS.  
(International News Service Correspondent.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 15 (night).—Corp. Herman Boer, formerly an engineer working for the St. Francis Hospital in San Francisco, and now attached to the French engineers corps, was the first American to cross the Meuse river at St. Mihiel when the American offensive rolled the Germans back in that sector.

Corporal Boer was with a bridging detachment that was preparing pontons for the infantry.

"These poor people in St. Mihiel grabbed and kissed me, shook hands and cheered," said Boer in describing his reception on the eastern bank of the Meuse. "They thought I had captured the town single handed. It reminded me of Portola week (an annual Californian carnival), everybody put on his best clothes and came out to the public square."

Madame Duphot, wife of a butcher in the town, told me that the Germans had been preparing during the last week to evacuate the place.

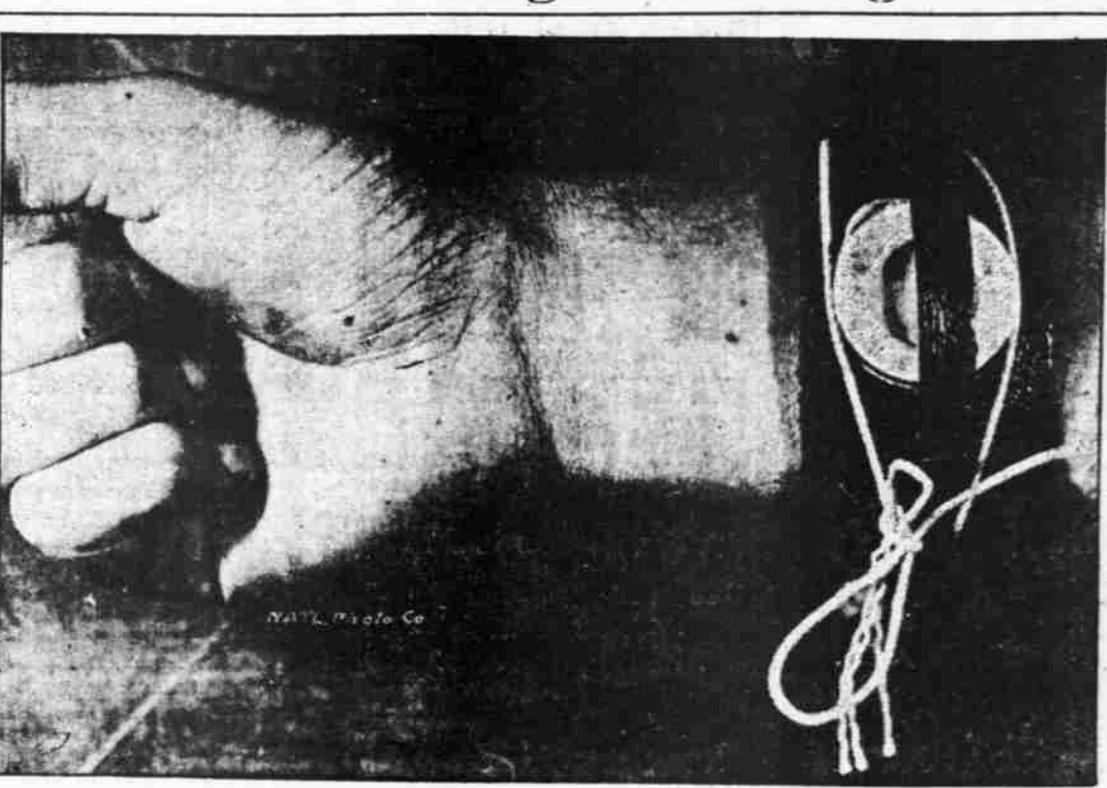
An ober lieutenant had been billeted in this woman's home and he told her that the Germans were preparing to fall back because the Americans were to launch an offensive. On Thursday the townspeople ordered to remain indoors from 7 o'clock in the evening until noon Friday.

The German commander explained that the Germans were relieving the garrison. The German colonel in command wanted the civilians to be placed in churches and halls over night, but the town mayor refused to allow this, saying that the people would obey any order to stay indoors.

At 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon all of the men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five were ordered to report to the German military authorities. They were told that they must go into Germany.

At 8 o'clock on Wednesday night 100 French civilians were marched off northward, but in the meantime the Americans had begun to attack, compelling the German flanks of the salient to contract in the direction of Vigneulles. This cut off the German retreat, and the Germans as well as their French captives all fell into the hands of the Americans.

## How Cooties' Ravages Are Being Tested



This picture shows glass-covered wristlet being worn by the men who are being experimented on in the Agriculture Department. "Cootie" eggs are placed in the round case of the wristlet and pass their existence from the egg stage to the dead adult on the skin of the arm. In this way the doctors and other medical men are able to get first-hand information regarding the length of life and peculiarities of the "cootie," which they are making an endeavor to annihilate.

## CHICAGO MAN HERO OF WAR ON 'COOTIE'

(Continued from First Page.)

ties" can be observed as they emerge from their shells and go through all the stages of their life cycle.

Under the observant eyes of this country's foremost entomologists, the pestiferous "cootie" is now unfolding its life's story. Moving pictures have been taken through a microscope of the vermin on the body of the man from Chicago and in the wristlets of the other "hosts."

These pictures will be magnified and shown scientists and army officers at all army camps engaged in de-lousing work.

Though present in the trenches in such numbers as to render life miserable for the allied armies, the "cootie" has not as yet descended on the camps in this country. A few cases were reported from Camp Dix, New Jersey, last winter, and a small number appeared in camps on the Mexican border. Their development also has occurred on rifle and artillery ranges where men have been sent out for target practice for weeks at a time. In permanent camps improved sanitary conditions have precluded their obtaining a foothold.

Prevalence Unequalled.

The unprecedented scale of the present war and the conditions under which it is being carried on has caused a prevalence of lice among soldiers such as never before has been equalled. Our soldiers are being subjected to a serious malady known as trench fever, and scientists have traced its transmission to the body louse, nicknamed the "cootie" by French soldiers. American scientists are endeavoring to secure more detailed information regarding the life and habits of this parasite.

For this purpose, healthy specimens were brought to Washington and now are being nurtured on patriotic American blood. When the experts of the Department of Agriculture finish their work, the "cootie" will be doomed to extinction. Science will do what the individual soldier is unable to accomplish. Instead of personal "baths" organized at odd moments, the soldier will participate in wholesale campaigns against the pest.

Present plans call for the erection of large disinfecting stations in the rear of the trenches. In these stations soldiers will be rid of their "cooties," disinfected, given a bath and haircut, and have their skin treated with remedies now being prepared by the army medical department.

Each station will contain a hospital ward where men with skin irritations will be sent for treatment before being returned to their companies. Under this plan it is thought that between 100 and 150 men can receive treatment each hour. It is estimated that each establishment will cost \$20,000 to construct and furnish completely.

GABY DESLYS INJURED.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Gaby Deslys, internationally known dancer, was injured when a taxi cab in which she was riding.

## ALLIED DRIVE ON AUSTRIA FAVORED

(Continued from First Page.)

Sentiment is growing for a united entente offensive against the Austrians on the Italian front, in the opinion of diplomats and military experts of the allied powers.

Military pressure is declared to be necessary, as well as the political strokes registered by the entente in recognition of the Czech-Slovaks and extension of sympathy to the Poles and the Jug-Slavs, to bring about the disruption of the dual monarchy.

It is common knowledge in diplomatic circles that Italy is not only ready, but anxious to launch an offensive against Austria. She does not underestimate the strength of her adversary, however, and must have the assurance of the full support of her allies in such a move.

Official Rome cables refer to an interview given out by Premier Orlando, setting forth the desire of the Italians to strike, but warning Italy and the entente against a too optimistic view of the Austrian internal situation. Premier Orlando stated that the fact that the Czech-Slovaks had had a deep effect throughout Austria-Hungary, but that the action had not affected the morale of the Austrian army.

He said that the Austrians had proved themselves fighters on every occasion.

It is indicated that the successes of the Americans in the mountainous regions of the St. Mihiel salient will stimulate the efforts of the Italians or American aid in an offensive on the mountainous Italian front.

## TRAIN HITS CAR; 5 KILLED, 50 HURT

(Continued from First Page.)

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Five men were killed and more than fifty injured when a Chicago and Western Indiana freight train backed into a street car at the 116th street crossing near the south limits of Chicago.

Several of the injured may succumb, it was said at hospitals.

The street car was crushed beneath a box car, which fell on it. The dead and injured were removed with difficulty.

Policemen strike.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—More than 400 of the 650 Cincinnati policemen are on a strike as a result of the suspension of five patrolmen who took prominent parts in a meeting called for the purpose of drawing up a request for an increase in salary of \$300 a year.

Hundreds of members of the home guard are patrolling the city.

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